

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRACTICE

W102- Physiology

Q.1 Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

1. Explain physiology of cell.
2. Define tissue and its function.
3. Explain the circulation of heart and its function.
4. Explain the function of stomach with neat and labelled diagram.
5. What are functional areas of cerebral cortex?
6. Write kidney functions of bile
7. Write the function of skin.
8. Describe saliva and enlist salivary glands.
9. Write composition and function of gastric juice.
10. Write note on Blood coagulation in Bone marrow.
11. Write functions of cell.
12. Describe the function of liver.
13. Explain function of bone.
14. Describe the anatomy and physiology of Nerve cell.
15. Name the hormone of thyroid gland and their functions.
16. Name the sense organs and explain their function.
17. Describe the composition and function of pancreatic juice.
18. Describe the functions of growth hormone.
19. Explain auditory pathway.
20. Explain mechanism of hearing.
21. Explain the mechanism of digestion of proteins.
22. Explain the different layers of gastrointestinal wall.
23. Name gastrointestinal hormone explain in detail.
24. Write the functions of RBC.
25. Describe the functions of haemoglobin.
26. Explain the morphology of WBC.
27. Explain blood flow inside of heart.
28. Explain normal respiration.
29. Describe menopause.
30. Explain regulation of body temperature.
31. What are the functions of blood?
32. How many chambers are there in the heart and what is the weight of heart?
33. What are the function of lungs?
34. Write the functions of small intestine.
35. Classify blood groups.
36. Brief functions of spleen and thymus.
37. Explain systolic and diastolic blood pressure.
38. Elaborate on composition of gastric secretion.
39. Describe functions of salivary glands.
40. Describe formation and destruction of RBC
41. Draw and describe functions of nucleus and mitochondria.
42. Composition of lymph.
43. Define lymph and give functions of lymphatic system.
44. Explain hormone secreted by pituitary gland and their role.
45. Define immunity and describe types of immunity.

46. Explain voluntary and involuntary muscles.
47. Explain composition of bile and its function.
48. Explain role of skin in regulation of body temperature.
49. Explain mechanism of respiration.
50. Describe haematopoiesis.
51. What factors determine blood pressure within circulatory system?
52. Structure and function of nerve.
53. Write a note on sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
54. Explain the digestion process.
55. Draw neat and labelled diagram of stomach.
56. Explain the difference between RBC and WBC.
57. Write cardiac conduction system.
58. Functions of eye
59. Write note on reproductive system in female.
60. Write note on reproductive system in male.
61. Explain regulation of respiration.
62. Classify types of WBC, mention function of WBC.
63. Functions of platelets.
64. Mention different endocrine glands and their secretion.
65. Explain mechanism and physiology of respiration.
66. Describe digestion process.
67. Describe mechanism of urine formation.
68. Write functions of kidney.
69. Write composition and functions of CSF.
70. Describe 12 cranial nerve.
71. Name pancreatic enzyme.
72. What are endocrine glands?
73. Which organ controls body equilibrium

Q.2 Long Answer Questions (LAQ)

1. Describe conduction system of heart.
2. Describe blood component and their function.
3. Explain the mechanism of digestion.
4. Describe functions of heart.
5. Functions of respiratory system.
6. Write a short note and classify blood group.
7. Define menstruation and explain uterine changes during menstrual cycle.
8. Describe physiology of menstrual cycle.
9. Explain the functions of cardiovascular system.
10. Define reflex action and describe basic components of reflex arc and label Diagram.
11. Function of kidney, give a detailed account of formation of urine and excretion.
12. Explain about the parts of central nervous system and write a note on transmission of impulses.

Q.3 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Mitral valve is also known as -----
a) Tricuspid valve b) Bicuspid valve c) Pulmonary valve
2. Study of cell is known as-----
a) Histology b) Virology c) Cytology
3. Mitral valve is also known as
a) Tricuspid valve b) Atrioventricular valve c) Bicuspid valve d) None of Above
4. study of cell is known as
a) histology b) pyrology c) virology d) cytology
5. largest organ of the body
a) liver b) brain c) skin d) lungs
6. smallest bone in the body
a) malleus b) stapes c) incus d) trapezium
7. powerhouse of cell is known as
a) ribosomes b) lysosomes c) mitochondria d) none of these
8. total number of ribs
a) 24 pairs b) 12 pairs c) 14.pairs d) none of these
9. rbc destroys in which organ
a) liver b) kidney c) spleen d) non of these
10. largest bone in the body
a) Humerous b) femur c) tibia d) radial
11. life span of rbc is
a) 100 days b) 110 days c) 120 days d) non of above
10. Ph of blood is known as
a) 7.35- 7.55 b) 7.45- 7.55 c) 7.35- 7.45 d) 7.25-7.45
12. Which of the following component cause coagulation if introduced to the blood stream?
a) Fibrinogen b) Prothrombin c) Heparin d) Thromboplastin
- 13) Process of formation of blood corpuscles is called
a) haemolysis b) haemopoeisis c) haemozoin d) haemolytic
- 14) The normal blood pressure of an adult is
a) 100/80 mm H b) 100/60 mm Hg c) 120/80 mm Hg d) 80/120 mm Hg

- 15) SA node is cardiac pacemaker because of its;
a) Neural control b) Location in atrium c) Strength of impulse formation
d) Rate of impulse formation
- 16) Menopause does not manifest with:
a) Hot flushes b) Bone pain c) Nervousness d) decrease in pituitary gonadotropin
- 17) Which one of the following normally stimulates the secretion of insulin:
a) High glucose level in blood b) Galanin c) Somatostatin d) Potassium depletion
- 18) The ABSENCE of anti 'B' and anti-Rh agglutinins in the plasma means the subject is;
a) 'B' positive or 'AB' positive b) 'B' negative or 'AB' negative c) 'O' Rh negative
d) 'O' Rh positive
- 19) Calcitonin is secreted by
a) Parathyroid gland b) Kidney c) Thyroid gland d) All of the above
- 20) The primary visual area is located in
a) Temporal lobe b) Occipital lobe c) Frontal lobe d) Parietal lobe
- 21) Acid secretion in stomach is stimulated by
a) Gastric b) Histamine c) Vagal discharge d) All of-these
- 22) Which of the following is the basic structural and functional unit of life?
a) Tissue b) Organ c) Cell d) System
- 23) Which component of blood is primarily responsible for oxygen transport?
a) Leukocytes b) Erythrocytes c) Platelets d) Plasma
- 24) Erythropoiesis primarily occurs in the:
a) Liver b) Spleen c) Bone marrow d) Kidneys
- 25) Which valve prevents backflow of blood from the left ventricle to the left atrium?
a) Tricuspid valve b) Pulmonary valve c) Bicuspid (mitral) valve d) Aortic valve
- 26) The pacemaker of the heart is:
a) AV node b) Purkinje fibers c) SA node d) Bundle of His
- 27) The primary muscle involved in respiration is:
a) Intercostal muscle b) Diaphragm c) Sternocleidomastoid d) Trapezius
- 28) Which part of the brain regulates respiration?
a) Cerebellum b) Hypothalamus c) Medulla oblongata d) Cerebrum

- 29) Cyanosis is a result of :
a) Excess oxygen in blood b) Low carbon dioxide c) Lack of haemoglobin
d) Insufficient oxygen supply
- 30) Which enzyme in saliva begins the digestion of starch?
a) Lipase b) Pepsin c) Amylase d) Trypsin
- 31) The major site of nutrient absorption is:
a) Stomach b) Small intestine c) Large intestine d) Esophagus
- 32) Which organ produces bile?
a) Pancreas b) Gallbladder c) Liver d) Stomach
- 33) The functional unit of the kidney is the:
a) Nephron b) Glomerulus c) Loop of Henle d) Bowman's capsule
- 34) Which hormone regulates water reabsorption in kidneys?
a) Insulin b) ADH c) Oxytocin d) Aldosterone
- 35) Which gland is known as the "master gland"?
a) Adrenal b) Pituitary c) Thyroid d) Pancreas
- 36) Insulin is secreted by which part of the pancreas?
a) Alpha cells b) Acinar cells c) Beta cells d) Delta cells
- 37) Which hormone is responsible for regulation of calcium in the blood?
a) Thyroxine b) Cortisol c) Parathyroid hormone d) Insulin
- 38) The gap between two neurons is called:
a) Axon b) Synapse c) Dendrite d) Myelin sheath
- 39) The part of the brain responsible for balance and coordination is the:
a) Cerebrum b) Medulla c) Cerebellum d) Thalamus
- 40) Which structure in the eye is responsible for focusing light on the retina?
a) Cornea b) Iris c) Pupil d) Lens
- 41) Reflex actions are mediated by the:
a) Brain b) Cerebrum c) Spinal cord d) Hypothalamus
- 42) Is diabetes a disease related to the liver?
a) Lungs b) Liver c) Pancreas d) Kidneys
- 43) Which hormones are produced in the testicles?
a) Progesterone b) Estrogen c) Hydrogen d) Nitrogen
- 44) What is hepatitis related to?
a) Kidneys b) Liver c) Heart d) Testicles

- 45) What is the main function of the stomach?
 a) Storing food b) Ejaculating c) Digesting d) Decomposing
- 46) Where is the pituitary gland located?
 a) In the ear b) Near the nose c) In the neck d) In the brain
- 47) The middle layer of meninges is called
 a) Dura matter b) Arachnoid Matter c) Fibrous matter d) Serous matter
- 48) Which of the following is essential for blood clotting
 a) RBC b) WBC c) Lymph d) Platelets
- 49) Which hormone is not produced by pituitary gland
 a) FSH b) TRH c) LH d) ADH
- 50) Muscle contraction that normally move food along human digestive system is known as:
 a) Defecation b) Osmosis c) Peristalsis d) Circulation
- 51) Where does the gas exchange take place in lungs
 a) Pleura b) Alveoli c) Bronchioles d) Trachea
- 52) Which vitamin is necessary for the process of coagulation
 a) Vit C b) Vit K c) Vit B12 d) Vit A
- 53) Which is power house of Cell
 a) Golgi apparatus b) Mitochondria c) Nucleus d) Reticulocyte
- 54) Colour blindness is inherited as
 a) X linked dominant b) X linked recessive c) Y linked recessive d) Autosomal
- 55) Milk secretion by mammary glands occurs due to
 a) Oestrogen b) Progesterone c) Oxytocin d) Prolactin
- 56) At neuromuscular junction the following transmitter is released
 a) Acetylcholine b) Histamine c) Bradykinin d) Serotonin
- 57) Pancreatic juice contains _____ digestive enzyme.
 a) ptyline b) renin c) trypsin d) erepsin
- 58) _____ is functional unit of chromosome
 a) Ribosome b) Nucleotide c) Gene d) Mitochondria
- 59) Blood pH is _____
 a) 7-7.1 b) 7.25-7.35 c) 7.35-7.45 d) 7.5-7.8

- 60) Normal blood pressure is_____
- a) 80/60 mmHg b) 120/80 mmHg c) 140/100mmHg d) 160/100mmHg
- 61) Respiratory centre is located in_____
- a) jcerebellum b) medulla oblongata c) icerebrum c) Cerebrum d) pons
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